

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXII.  
No. 4,228.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

Established  
A. D. 1758

**The Newport Mercury**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**J. H. BARBER.**  
No. 133, Thames Street.

**Terms**—Two Dollars per annum.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square  
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents  
will be charged for each subsequent inser-  
tion.—All Advertisements, except where an  
account is open, must be paid for previous  
to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the  
discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are  
paid.  
Single papers six cents, to be had at the  
Office.

**STATIONERY.**  
Letter and Foulcap Paper, Ink, Black  
Sand, Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Quills,  
&c. &c. Just received and for sale at  
the Book Store of  
**J. H. BARBER.**

April 7, 1843.  
**WM. C. COZZENS & CO.**

HAVING completed the repairs and  
alteration of their Store would re-  
spectfully announce that within the last 3  
days, they have received a very large  
and well assorted Stock of new

**DRY GOODS**  
**CARPETINGS, &c.**  
and are now prepared to show and offer  
them for sale as cheap as they can be  
bought in any market. They respect-  
fully invite the attention of purchasers,  
assuring them that they will find an ex-  
tensive and desirable assortment, suited  
to the wants of the season.

  
**FARE REDUCED.**

**FOR NEW YORK**  
Via Stonington Rail Road.  
DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

On and after Thursday, March 16th, a  
boat will leave Stonington at the usual hour,  
on the arrival of the train that leaves Bos-  
ton at 4 o'clock, P. M.  
Cabin Fare, \$3.50  
Deck, 2.50  
Freight, per cubic foot, 6 cts

Notice to Shippers and Consignees.  
All Goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bills,  
Specie, or any other kind of property taken  
shipped or put on board the Steamers of this  
Line, must be at the risk of the owners of  
such goods, freight, baggage, &c., and all  
freight consisting of Goods, Wares and  
Merchandise, or any other property loaded  
from these Steamers, if not taken from the  
wharf without delay, will be put under  
cover at the risk of the owners of such  
goods, wares, merchandise, &c., in all re-  
spects whatsoever. [March 16.]

**Music for the PIANO FORTE.**  
**AT HALF PRICE.**

A GREAT VARIETY on hand, such  
as:—  
Glee, Choruses, Songs, Marches,  
Duets, Waltzes, &c. &c.  
Which will be sold at one half the for-  
mer price, at the Confectionary and Va-  
riety store of  
**T. STACY Jr.**  
Feb. 11.

**Oranges and Lemons.**

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at  
the Confectionary and Variety Store  
**T. STACY Jr.**  
Feb. 11.

**Savings' Bank.**

A DIVIDEND was declared this day,  
of 2 1/2 per cent, on all sums that  
have been in for the space of six months,  
and 1 1/4 per cent, on all sums that have  
been in for the space of three months, ac-  
cording to the regulations of the Insti-  
tution, payable on and after Saturday, the  
1st instant.

**C. GYLES, Treasurer.**  
Newport, Jan. 20, 1843.


  
**Croton**  
**Cream**  
**ALE.**

Superior quality. Just received  
and for sale at the Confectionary &  
Variety store of  
**T. STACY Jr.**  
Feb. 11.]


**JUST RECEIVED.**  
At No. 132.  
LOT of New Style Palm Leaf  
Prints, very low by  
**J. M. COOK & CO.**  
Newport, Jan. 7, 1843.

**150 CASKS fresh Eastern**  
**Lime**, for sale by  
**PECKHAM, BULL & CO.**  
Feb. 26—4f.


**TO LET.**  
And possession given immediately.

  
**The new House** on  
Barney street, next west of  
the Catholic Church. Said  
house, with the basement is  
well finished. It has a rain water cist-  
ern in the basement, a wood house and  
well in the yard. For further particu-  
lars apply to  
**BENJ. CHACE,**  
on the premises, or  
**W. B. & E. J. SWAN,**  
Nov. 12. No. 89 Thames st.


**TO LET,**

  
**THAT** pleasant and com-  
modious Dwelling-  
House, in Washington street,  
owned and formerly occupied,  
by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is  
in excellent repair and has been occupied  
for the last five years by Miss Goff as a  
Boarding-House.—It has a large yard,  
garden, and an unfailing well of water.  
It will be Let for One or more years.—  
For terms, &c. apply to  
**BENJAMIN FINCH**  
Newport, March 13.


**HOUSE FOR SALE.**

  
**The Subscriber** offers  
for Sale, his House and Lot,  
situated in the central part of  
Broad street, occupied by  
F. Carr.—The House is a substantial,  
well built structure, two stories high, 35  
feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an  
addition to the rear also two stories, high,  
and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together  
with a wood house, rain water cistern,  
and a well of good water. The Lot is  
spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street,  
and running back upwards of 250 feet,  
and covered with a variety of fruit and  
ornamental trees.—The whole forms a  
most eligible residence for a private fam-  
ily, or may for a small amount be con-  
verted into a convenient Boarding House.  
**WM. G. HAMMOND.**


**A Farm To Let.**

  
**THE** subscriber will let for  
the ensuing year, his farm in  
Middletown, late the residence  
of Joseph Anthony dec. This  
Farm contains 100 acres, and is situated  
about 4 1/2 miles from Newport. A con-  
siderable portion of the rent will be wan-  
ted in the produce of the farm, delivered  
at the house of the subscriber, in New-  
port at the market prices of Produce.—  
No hay or corn fodder will be permitted  
to be carried off from the farm  
**RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.**  
Dec. 24.


**FOR SALE.**

  
A very pleasantly situated and  
valuable FARM, lying on  
the East side of this Island,  
and 4 1/2 miles from New-  
port, being partly in Middletown and  
partly in Portsmouth, containing about  
110 acres of excellent Land; it is well  
fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has  
on it a double two story dwelling house,  
a good wash room chaise and milk house,  
crib and grain house, and a large bouble  
barn; all the above buildings are in good  
repair—there is also a well of good soft  
water, and a water grist mill that will  
rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent  
grinding order.—There is also a large  
full grown greening orchard, and a young  
orchard; both orchards are in full bearing  
of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on re-  
asonable terms as to price and credit, and  
any one wishing to secure an indepen-  
dence for life, will do well to purchase—  
it is seldom such a Farm is offered for  
sale on this Island.  
**ROBINSON POTTER.**

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**

  
**THE** subscriber intending to  
relinquish the business in  
which he has so long been en-  
gaged, offers for sale the estab-  
lishment, in Newport, so well known as the  
EAGLE HOTEL.  
The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is  
93 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and  
contains four parlors, a large and convenient  
dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable  
occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached  
to it there are a garden, out-houses, stables  
and every desirable convenience. The cen-  
tral position and extensive accommodations  
of this establishment will always secure for  
it a full share of public support at all sea-  
sons of the year. It will be sold with or  
without the furniture. For terms, apply  
to the present proprietor and occupant.  
**THOMAS TOWNSEND.**  
Newport, R. I. Sept. 25, 1841.

**TO LET.**

  
**THE** Dwelling house at the  
south part of Thames street,  
formerly the residence of the  
late Capt. John Cahoon. For  
terms apply to  
**HENRY J. HUDSON.**  
Newport July 16.

**STRONG Thread Strainer**  
Cloth, For Sale by  
**H. SESSIONS.**  
March 11]

**TAMARINDS.**  
Fresh and Good.

**FOR** Sale at the Variety Store of  
**T. STACY, Jr.**  
Feb. 11.

**RUSSIA DIAPERS,**  
Just Received and for sale at  
No. 132, by  
**J. M. COOK & Co.**  
January 21.

**Executrix's Notice.**

**ALL** persons having any demands  
against the estate of  
**HANNAH WEAVER,**  
late of Newport, single woman, dec.,  
are requested to present the same for set-  
tlement, and all persons indebted to make  
immediate payment to  
**ANN WEAVER, Exec'x.**  
Newport, Jan. 2, 1843.

**Information Wanted.**

**THE** SUBSCRIBER wishes to ob-  
tain information as to the present  
residence of his brother **JAMES HURST,**  
a Powerloom Weaver, formerly of Ash-  
ton, Lancashire, England;—Any infor-  
mation relative thereto, directed to **John**  
**Hurst,** at the Perry Mill in Newport R. I.  
will be thankfully received.  
**JOHN HURST.**  
Newport, Feb. 25, 1843.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Co-partnership heretofore ex-  
isting under the firm of **W. M. C.**  
**COZZENS & Co.,** expired by limitation,  
on the first instant. All indebted to them  
are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to either of the subscribers, each of  
whom is hereby authorised to sign on  
behalf of the late concern for the adjust-  
ment of its affairs.

**EDWARD W. LAWTON,**  
**WM. C. COZZENS,**  
**FRANCIS LAWTON.**  
Newport March 25, 1843.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Co-partnership heretofore ex-  
isting under the firm of **E. W.**  
**LAWTON & Co.,** expired by limitation,  
on the first instant. All indebted to them  
are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to either of the subscribers, each of  
whom is hereby authorised to sign on  
behalf of the late concern for the adjust-  
ment of its affairs.

**WM. C. COZZENS,**  
**EDWARD W. LAWTON.**  
Newport, March 25, 1843.

**ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.**

**JOHN G. WHITEHORNE & SAM-**  
**UEL WHITEHORNE,** of the  
Town and County of Newport, merchants,  
under the firm of **J. G. & S. White-**  
**horne,** have this day made to the subscri-  
ber, an assignment of their property for  
the benefit of their creditors, as specified  
in said assignment; therefore those hav-  
ing demands against the said **J. G. &**  
**S. Whitehorne** are requested to present  
the same, and those indebted to make im-  
mediate payment to  
**R. P. LEE, Assignee.**  
Newport, 18th March, 1843.

**SHAWLS.**

**JUST** received from New York,  
Satin striped, bordered and plain  
Mouseline de Laine Shawls, for sale at  
No. 132 by  
**J. M. COOK & Co.**  
June 4.

**NOTICE.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons  
owners of Pews in the 2d Baptist meet-  
ing house, who have not paid the tax as-  
sessed on said pews, that unless the same  
is paid on or before the 1st day of May next,  
said pews will be sold at Public Auction to  
the highest bidder for the payment of said  
tax and all incidental expenses, agreeably  
to the Charter of incorporation.  
By order of the Corporation:  
**D. C. DENHAM, Collector.**  
Newport, April 1, 1843.—3w.

**Newport Exchange Bank.**

**THE** Stockholders are notified that  
the annual meeting for the election of Di-  
rectors will be held at the Bank on **MON-**  
**DAY** the 1st day of May next, at 3 o'clock,  
P. M. and that a dividend will be paid on  
and after the 1st of May.  
**JOHN STERNE, Cashier.**  
Newport, April 15.

**A** General assortment of **FANCY**  
and **STAPLE DRY GOODS**  
will be received direct from New York  
on Monday next, and offered for sale at  
the lowest prices at No. 132 by  
**J. M. COOK & Co.**  
April 1.]

**Spool Cotton.**

**O**F a new manufacture, a very beautiful  
article, is for sale at  
**WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**  
April 29.

**NO. 112.**  
**SELLING OFF AT COST.**

**THE** subscriber worn out in the business,  
is now determined to make a final wind  
up of his entire stock in trade, comprising  
a very extensive variety of Seasonable and  
Fancy

**DRY GOODS.**

Purchased at New York and Boston on the  
very best terms, all of which he will sell at  
cost, and less than cost for cash. Purcha-  
sers will do well to call immediately, and  
may rest assured this is not a trick in trade.  
He also will let the Store now occupied  
by himself, the very best stand in town, on a  
permanent lease, and give possession as  
soon as his assortment is so much broken  
as to require replenishing, or he will dis-  
pose of the whole, and let the Store, a great  
bargain, to any responsible young man, and  
give such credit as may be desired.  
**NATHANIEL SWEET.**  
March 18.—3w.

**JUST** received from New York, per  
steamer Rhode Island, a general  
and carefully selected assortment of Sta-  
ple and

**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

among them are the following, viz:—  
Broad cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans,  
Erminet, drab d'ete, gumbrons, alpaccas,  
colours, M. de laines, black striped silks,  
colored do, French prints, common do,  
furniture prints, satin vestings, Marseilles  
vestings, silk and cotton gloves and mitte,  
shawls, fancy kerchiefs, Gent's black and  
colored scarfs, silk and cotton hose, wool-  
en and cotton table covers; Russia, Dutch  
and Irish linen diapers, cotton diaper,  
Irish linens, Turlon lace, edgings, bun-  
net ribbons, and a variety of other articles  
all of which will be sold at the lowest  
prices, for cash or approved credit at  
No. 132, by  
**J. M. COOK & CO.**  
April 8.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

**THE** Subscriber gives notice that he  
has been appointed and is qualified  
as Administrator on the estate of  
**ANN ELIZA HAZARD,**  
late of Jamestown dec., and requests all  
persons indebted to said estate to make  
immediate payment, and all persons hav-  
ing demands to present the same.  
**JOB W. HAZARD, Adm'r.**  
Jamestown, March 18.

**TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES**

**GEORGE BRUCE & CO.,** Typefounders,  
at No. 13 Chamber street, near the Post  
Office, New York, have on hand an unusually  
large stock of their well known Printing  
Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of  
the best metal, cast in original matrices, and  
very accurately finished, all of which they  
have determined to sell at

**Greatly Reduced Prices,**

Placing the Book and Newspaper Fonts as  
follows:

Pica,	32 cents a lb.
Small Pica,	34 do do
Long Primer,	36 do do
Burgois,	40 do do
Brevier,	46 do do
Minion,	54 do do
Nonpareil,	66 do do
Agate,	86 do do
Pearl,	120 do do

for approved paper, at 6 months, or at 6 per  
cent less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink,  
Presses, Gallies, Brass Rule, Composing  
sticks, Chases, and other Printing Materials,  
furnished with promptitude, and at the lowest  
prices.

Printers of newspapers publishing this ad-  
vertisement, with this note, three times before  
the 1st of June, 1843, and sending one of the  
papers to the Foundry, will be entitled to pay-  
ment of their bill on buying four times the  
amount of it.  
New York, March 25.—A8—3w.

**For Newport and Providence.**



UNTIL further notice the Mail stage will  
leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and  
Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted)  
at nine o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Newport  
at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also  
leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and  
Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in  
Providence at 2 o'clock P. M., in time to take  
the Stonington Cars for New York, the cars  
for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and  
Coventry. This is the most direct and expedi-  
ent Stage route between Providence and  
Newport, and passengers taking this line may  
rest assured that every attention will be paid  
to render the ride as comfortable as possible.—  
The coaches are in good order—good horses  
and careful and obliging drivers. There is  
now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which  
makes the crossing much more expeditious and  
pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in  
either place at short notice.  
Books kept in Providence at the Manufac-  
turers and Franklin Hotels; at Colos in War-  
ren, Jones' in Bristol, and at Hazard's and  
Townsend's in Newport.  
**G. R. KINNICUTT,** Providence,  
**S. MASON, Jr.,** Warren  
**J. CHADWICK,** Bristol,  
**JOHN G. WEAVER,** Newport,  
Oct. 22, 1842.

**A LARGE LOT of REMNANT CALI-**  
**ce,** for sale cheaply  
**January, 21]** **H. SESSIONS.**

**Select Tales.**

**THE FATAL WORD.**

BY EMILY H. MAY.

"THERE is nothing I so despise as  
duplicity. To my mind a woman who  
could be guilty of it is unworthy of being  
loved."

"You are too severe," said Ellen, in  
reply to the speaker, "and exact more  
from our sex than you demand of your  
own. Is this just?"

"I admit the truth of what you say,  
for though I cannot trust a man who is  
guilty of falsehood, I loathe and abhor a  
woman habitually given to duplicity.—  
We look for more purity in your sex  
than in our own, and that love only ought  
to be favored by you which regards you  
in this exalted light. No true man but  
chafes at the chains which bind him to  
the grosser things of earth, and has long-  
ings for something better and holier;  
and love in its purity—for all love is not  
pure—steps in here to lift us heavenward,  
by affording us companionship with a  
being of finer sympathies, and of more  
heavenly impulses than ourselves. With  
what longing then does it fill me to find  
her deceitful; for of all the virtues, truth  
is, in my eyes, the highest. Let a man  
or woman be incapable of a falsehood,  
and she is incapable of continued guilt."

Ellen was silent, for she had begun  
the conversation in jest, and she felt that  
the speaker uttered the truth. She con-  
tinued silently at her work, and, in a few  
minutes, Robert left the parlor, and went  
out. Not until the front door had closed  
on him did she look up, and then her  
eyes met those of her cousin, the only  
other occupant of the room, who was  
sitting at the opposite side of the work  
table. The face of the latter was flushed,  
and her lips parted as if in partial terror.  
She clasped her hands and exclaimed—  
"Oh! if Robert knew it; and then  
burst into tears."

Emily rose up, went around the table,  
and encircling her friend with her arm,  
said soothingly—

"But he will never discover it, dear  
Lucy; so don't fret. It was only once  
you did it, and then it couldn't be helped."  
"But if he should find it out," sobbed  
Lucy, "oh! how I wish I had never told  
him that untruth. Don't you think," she  
continued, looking up earnestly through  
her tears, "that he has heard of it? He  
searcely said 'good bye' when he went  
out."

"No—no"—quickly retorted, Ellen,  
"calm yourself, dear Lucy, or, when he  
returns, he will see you have been crying.  
No one could have told him. Besides,  
even if he knew, he might not be angry,  
at least not very angry, for you know he  
spoke of habitual duplicity, and of that,  
my dear, no enemy, even if you had one,  
could charge you with being guilty."

"But I wish I had told him the truth  
at once; and I will never deceive him  
again," said Lucy, drying her tears.

Lucy was betrothed to Robert Em-  
erson, and in many respects was fully  
worthy of his love. But she had one  
fault—vanity. Fond of dress, fond of  
amusement, fond of admiration, and fond  
of display, she was often led into follies,  
for the gratification of her vanity, which,  
in her after moments, she bitterly repen-  
ted. Robert was not ignorant of her  
faulting, but he knew she had a good heart  
and he trusted in time to cure her of her  
foible. Still he was not aware of the  
many errors which she had committed  
for the gratification of her vanity, much  
less did he suspect that falsehood had  
been resorted to in order to conceal her  
conduct from his eye. But such had  
been the case.

Robert hated alike coquetry and un-  
truth. He had often said that he could  
never love a woman who would trifle  
intentionally with a suitor, for apart from  
the selfish vanity such conduct display-  
ed, there was always more or less dupli-  
city in a flirt. Lucy, therefore, since her  
acquaintance with Robert, had studiously  
avoided the error that, otherwise, her love  
of admiration might have induced her to  
commit. But alas! how true is the re-  
mark that our errors dog our footsteps,  
and will not let us go even when we  
would forget them. During a sojourn  
at Saratoga the preceding year, Lucy,  
then just ushered into the great world, and  
comparatively thoughtless, had allowed  
the attentions of a young man, whose  
suit she would not have encouraged se-  
riously for a moment. She had first  
listened to him to pass away an idle hour,  
and found herself compromised in a mea-  
sure before she thought of her indiscre-  
tion. She was glad, therefore when a  
summons home took her unexpectedly  
from the Springs, though she trembled  
lest her suitor should follow or write to  
her. The latter he had done, but the  
letter was left unanswered. When she  
became interested in Robert, she wholly  
forgot her former lover; but, a few weeks  
after she was betrothed, he suddenly ap-  
peared in the city. They met, acci-

dentally, at an evening party, where he  
recognized her, and in such a way as  
induced Robert to ask if she had not been  
intimate with him. The dread of dis-  
covery, and of her lover's displeasure, if  
the truth was known, induced her to deny  
the acquaintance of Mr. Warren, saying  
that he was only a gentleman who had  
once paid her some civilities in a stage-  
coach, and that he presumed too much  
in claiming a friendship with her. The  
answer satisfied Robert, but it did not sat-  
isfy her own heart. From that evening  
she had been tortured with fears lest her  
falsehood should be discovered; and of-  
ten had she blushed scarlet, even in the  
solitude of her chamber, when she thought  
of her duplicity.

With an anxious heart, Lucy awaited  
the re-appearance of her lover. The  
hour passed away, then another, and still  
another, yet he came not. The poor girl  
was now dreadfully alarmed, and not un-  
til midnight would she yield to Ellen's  
entreaties to retire. Something dreadful  
she knew must have happened, since Ro-  
bert had never before thus disappointed  
her. Ellen strove to quiet her fears in  
vain. At length just as they were re-  
tiring, came a hasty note from Robert,  
apologizing for his absence on the ground  
of unavoidable business. He would  
call however, early in the morning.—  
There was something ominous in this;  
and Lucy spent the night in tears.

With morning came Robert, and, when  
his card was sent up with a request for  
a private interview with Lucy, the alar-  
med girl could scarcely compose herself  
sufficiently to go down. Her first glance  
at her lover assured her that all was  
known, for instead of greeting her as he  
was wont, a cold bow was his only salu-  
tation. Lucy sank trembling into a  
chair; and Robert, without seeming to  
notice her, walked with folded arms  
gloomily up and down the room. At  
length he paused sternly before her.

"Miss Thornton," he began, and oh!  
how this formal mode of address cut  
Lucy's heart, "you seem not unaware of  
the object of my visit, and indeed I see,  
in your face, the evidence of that guilt  
which I had fondly hoped you had not  
committed. But to my tale. Know then  
that yesterday I received a note from  
Mr. Warren, requesting to see me at his  
hotel last evening for half an hour. The  
name was strange to me, but on going to  
his room, I recognized a gentleman who  
once addressed you familiarly, and whose  
acquaintance you denied. To me he  
revealed all—how you graciously receiv-  
ed his attentions, how you led him by  
various signs to believe his suit would  
prosper, and how at length you renou-  
ced him with selfish heartlessness. I might  
have disbelieved him, had he not placed  
in my hand these notes. They were  
written to him at Saratoga, and though  
not explicit, shew how you trifled with  
him. You turn pale—you recognize  
your hand writing. It is enough."

Hitherto Robert had spoken with  
breathless rapidity, evidently in high  
emotion. He now paused, for, at these  
last words, Lucy burst into tears. Re-  
garding her sorrowfully a minute, he  
took his hat and turned to leave the room.  
The poor girl, forgetting ever feeling of  
pride in her despair, caught him by the  
arm, and sobbed.

"I acknowledge all, but I had some ex-  
cuse, and have long ago seen my error.—  
Since I have known you, I have ever tri-  
fled with you? Oh! think of this and  
forgive me."

"Lucy," said he, disengaging her  
hold, "I could have forgotten your trif-  
ling with this young man, but can I forget  
your falsehood to me? It is not a month  
since this last act. Had you, at that time,  
frankly told me all, I would have taken  
you to my breast, and forgiven you  
freely; but now it is too late. What  
guarantee have I that you will not de-  
ceive me again?—No—you have invited  
your own fate—from this moment I shall  
forget you."—And breaking from her,  
he left the room. The poor girl stood,  
like one stricken, in the very spot where  
he disengaged himself from her despair-  
ing grasp, until she heard the front door  
close, when she fell senseless to the floor.

The next day Lucy was in a high  
fever, and Ellen, who suspected the truth  
from the incoherent ravings of the in-  
valid, and whose heart bled for her cousin  
despatched an urgent note to Robert,  
begging to see him, if only for a moment,  
when she hoped to alter his determina-  
tion. The note was sent back from his  
boarding-house with the information that  
he had left the city that morning, and it  
was uncertain when he would return.

What sufferings were endured by Lucy  
on that bed of sickness! She continually  
raved of her last interview with Robert,  
his frowning look and stern words seem-  
ing ever to be present to her imagination.  
Her friends, at length, began to despair  
of her life, and when the physician pro-  
nounced that the crisis had come, they  
watched tearfully at her bedside through  
the long night, dreading every minute to  
see the awful change begin. But, al-  
most again hope, she fell, toward morn-



ing, into a gentle sleep, and when she awoke in her right mind they saw that the danger was past. Kneeling by her bed side they poured out their gratitude amid grateful sobs and tears.

To Lucy, perhaps, death would have been as welcome as life; for what had she to live for now that all her fond hopes of happiness were destroyed?—Thus she thought, in the first week of her convalescence. All expectation of her lover's return was now given over, for immediately on his quarrel with Lucy, he had departed for Washington, and accepted the office of private secretary to his uncle, the then minister of St. Petersburg, a post which he had refused a week before. In three days afterward he had sailed. But, though the blow fell with stunning effect on Lucy, she gradually recovered from it. We are not writing a fiction, but telling a story of real life. Lucy was saved from a broken heart and an early grave, apparently by a miracle; but those who read more closely the human soul will attribute her recovery to the sympathy of her friends, and the consolations of religion. For a great change had come over her. She was no more the Lucy of other days. Meeker and kinder, and therefore, better and more beautiful, she shed around her an influence like that which the dew of heaven impart to the panting earth. To the poor she was the kindest of benefactors, and to those in misfortune the sweetest of sympathizers, for she had felt sorrow herself. All loved her, as they would have loved an angel, sent down on earth to do good.

When about eighteen months after the fatal interview with her lover, Lucy heard of his marriage to an English lady of rank, whose father was the British envoy at St. Petersburg, the poor girl had to conquer the last lingering hope of a reconciliation, if indeed such a thought had lurked in her bosom. For two or three days she was much alone, and, if she felt her resolution failing, she sought and found consolation on high. From the fiery furnace of trial she came out purified; and every one said how gentle and loving Lucy had grown. Her very voice had caught a different accent, and in its low, sweet music, the listener often fancied he heard a melody not on earth.

Time has a tireless wing, and, like the angel of the Apocalypse, flies forward ceaselessly. But how few remember that every wave of that wing sweeps a moment into eternity—or, how many, not unmindful of it, care to have that moment carry with it, a good report. Alas! by thus trifling with the moments we waste whole lives; and rare are those who mark each departing hour with a good deed. But Lucy had striven to do this, and thus occupied with beneficent acts, the year that passed by seemed scarcely to leave a footprint on her face; and, when ten summers had elapsed, her fair brow was almost as sunny as in her earlier youth.

Ten years had passed when, one evening, as Lucy entered the church to which she was in the habit of resorting, she saw a gentleman before her, advancing up the aisle, whose figure was familiar to her. He took a seat directly behind her own. When the congregation were dismissed and she had left the pew, the stranger addressed her, and she recognized his voice as that of her early lover. Her bosom thrilled at those deep tones, and she felt sick and faint. But other feelings soon came to her aid. She had often, of late years, calmly reviewed the events of that morning, and she could not but feel that however wrong she had been, her lover had been harsh and quick. He might, at least, have given her an opportunity to show her reformation. Those things recurred to her now, and for a moment pride whispered to make no reply, but her Christian principles forbade this on second thought, and she accepted his proposed services, thought with a fluttering heart. At first their conversation was on the evening, but when they had walked several squares, her companion said abruptly:

"When we last parted, Miss Thornton it was in anger, at least, on my part. I hope you have forgotten that painful evening."

Lucy's first feeling was that of indignation, then of humiliation, and finally tears gathered into her eyes. Controlled her emotion she answered coldly:

"Mr. Emerson might have spared all allusion to the past."

"You misunderstood me, dear Miss Thornton," he said, warmly, "it was not to pain you that I recurred to the subject; but to assure you that I have long since felt that I was harsh and hasty; and to beg your forgiveness for my conduct. Could you but read my heart you would see how I respect—nay! I added in a lower tone, 'adore you.'"

"Oh! if this had only come in time," thought Lucy; as she felt her arm trembling in that of her companion. But again she made a strong effort to regain her composure on recollecting that he, who addressed her, was the husband of another. She withdrew her arm.

"These words are as unfit for me to hear as for you to utter," she said, proudly. "Such language does not become one who has bound himself by solemn vows to another."

"And do you not know that I have no longer a wife?" said Mr. Emerson. "Ah! Lucy," and his voice sank to sadness, "how you misjudge me."

Lucy's frame trembled in every joint, and she almost sank to the ground. For now to avail herself of the support of her companion's arm, she suffered minutes to pass before she spoke, for the power of utterance had deserted her.

Her trembling increased, and became uncontrollable.

"Yes, dear Lucy," said the lover of her youth, "I am a stricken man, come back to ask your pardon, and atone, if that is possible, for my hasty and harsh conduct. In that hour of passion on my part, which witnessed our last meeting, I forgot all charity, and committed a greater sin than the one for which I refused to forgive you. And oh! how often since, has the remembrance of my injustice, wrung my heart. God's hand is upon me—I am alone in the world.—Lucy, dear Lucy, will you forgive me?"

The earth seemed to swim beneath his feet, but every word sank deep into her heart. When he had finished, her emotions overpowered her. Her old love, for the penitent Emerson, had only been smothered, not extinguished, and now revived in full force; the suffering he had endured melted her heart; and she felt as if she could fall on his bosom and forgive all. He saw that he might hope, and tenderly pressing her hand, supported her, almost fainting, to her home.

Long was the conference that evening and ere they parted they were once more affianced lovers. All had been explained on the part of Mr. Emerson. He had not reached England, on his voyage out, before he repented of his hasty conduct; and seizing the opportunity of a few days' delay off the British coast, he wrote to Lucy asking her forgiveness. The letter miscarried; and he received no answer. His pride stung by this fancied slight, he rushed into a marriage with an English lady of rank and fortune. Two years before, she had died. Not long afterwards he returned to the United States, and his first thoughts were of Lucy. He heard that she was still unmarried, and the praise awarded her by all, increased his old passion. But for many months he dared not approach her, for keenly sensible of the wrong he had done her, he feared that she would refuse to receive him again into favor. Still there were moments when hope whispered to him to see her at least, and finally he had yielded to this uncontrollable impulse and sought her presence.

This is no idle tale, rehearsed for the gratification of a leisure hour. Would that everything we read was equally true.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

#### 3 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship England, Capt. Bartlett, arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool on the 9th ult. bringing English papers to the day of her sailing.

We gather the following summary of foreign intelligence from the New York papers.

The debates in the British Parliament have been chiefly upon subjects of local interest.

In the House of Lords on the 7th, Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America. He recapitulated the leading incidents in the history of the boundary disputes between the two countries, and pronounced a strong censure on Gen. Cass. He reviewed Lord Ashburton's negotiations which ended in the treaty, contending that the honor and rights of England had in no shape been surrendered or compromised. The noble and learned lord dwelt at great length on the subject of the French and English boundary maps, the merits of Lord Ashburton, the attacks which had been made upon him and contended that a more eligible appointment could not have been made, in order to bring to a favorable conclusion the disputes between this country and America.

It was further debated at great length, when Lord Brougham, in reply, defended his motion from the imputation of being unprecedented, and the motion was carried without a division.

China.—Tranquillity continued to be restored in Canton and the prudent measures of the municipal authorities seemed likely to entirely subdue the discontented spirit of the populace. The officers of the province have publicly censured the officers in charge of the "Minghum Hall," for allowing that place to be used for seditious meetings, and many persons connected with the riots have been apprehended and punished. There was an attempt to blow up one of the public squares of the city, but the prompt issuing by the government of proclamations, couched in a resolute and decided tone, had the effect of preventing any serious disturbances and proved at the same time the anxiety of the Chinese officers to promote good feeling between the two governments. The strongest "imperial commands" have been given to the governors of the provinces, to use their utmost endeavors for the maintenance of friendly relations.

The river at Canton continues to be infested with pirates to a dangerous extent, and these desperadoes seem daily to grow more daring and audacious in their deeds. An English lorcha or lighter, called the Enterprise, has been attacked and captured; her cargo, worth \$25,000 plundered, and her captain and officers and four Manila sailors cruelly put to death.—Mr. Wilson, a European passenger, tea master to the firm of Messrs. Turner and Co., had a hair breadth escape.

It appears that the Amerees of Hyderabad, while making arrangements to collect a large army, continued to play fast and loose with Major Outram, whom the Indian Government had in December

sent to them in order to make terms. It must be recollected that those Amerees who were long regarded tributaries of the Afghan Empire, had within some years enjoyed a sort of independence of all subjection. Their principles were those of Eastern despots who govern the country for their own special advantage. On the 15th the residence of the Political Agent, or Minister, was attacked; it was gallantly defended by 100 men for several hours; but at length their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired with a small loss, to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 27,000 men, at a distance of about 20 miles from the capital of the Amerees.—The latter hastened at the head of 22,000 men, to attack the British force. On the 17th a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Plassey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Amerees were totally routed, and their troops dispersed. The loss of the British troops was considerable. The Amerees on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors. The capture of the most important position is of immense value; the valuable and fertile districts along the Indus can now be restored to industry and the arts of peace.

Lord Ellenborough has arrived at Delhi, and the imperial city has been quite frightened from its propriety. His entree, though taking place on a Sunday, was a magnificent sight. The procession included no less than 70 elephants, and almost as many native Princes and Chiefs whose splendid apparel, and the glittering uniforms of their followers, contributed to dazzle the eyes, if not to bewilder the brain of the spectator.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 15th March, published in the Gazette des Tribunaux, states that the Emperor of Russia had granted a full amnesty to a number of Poles exiled to Siberia or in the interior of Russia for the part they had taken in the revolution of Nov. 1830.—The Emperor annulled them some years ago, but deprived them of their rank and emoluments, and excluded them forever from all public offices, both in Russia and Poland. His Majesty by this more recent ukase, has cancelled those restrictions, so that the amnesty in favor of those Poles is now full and complete.

### By the Mail.

From the Savannah Republican of April 28.

#### LATE FROM FLORIDA.

The steamers Cincinnati, from Tampa Bay via St. Augustine, and St. Matthew, from Palatka, arrived yesterday.

The Cincinnati left at Tampa the U. S. steamer Poinsett, and the U. S. brig Oregon, actively engaged in surveying the coast. Officers and crews of both vessels all well.

Lieut. McNeill, late commanding the Poinsett, on his way to the North, came passenger in the Cincinnati. He is on leave of absence. Lieut. Taylor is left in command of the Poinsett. We understand it is expected that the vessels engaged in the surveying expedition at Tampa will get through their duties in the course of a couple of months more.

There is nothing new in the Territory. General Worth will make his headquarters at Tampa during the summer. We learn from a passenger in the Cincinnati that it is the intention to make Cedar Keys the depot for the receipt of cotton raised on the Suwanee river.—Already six hundred bales of cotton have arrived the present season, which have been sent to Port Leon. Two hundred bales were there when our informant left. It is expected that six thousand bales will be received at that point next season.

The tide of emigration is fast flowing into Florida. Already it is supposed that nearly all the grant of 300,000 acres of land made by Government is taken up.—The following settlements are already established in the Southern section of the territory: "Chuchachatta," within thirty miles of Old Tampa; "Homosassa," distant from Cedar Keys about fifteen miles; "Allafia," about seven miles below Tampa, on the Eastern shore, and the "Mannatee," at the mouth of Tampa. On this last settlement they have orange trees, lime trees, a great variety of grapes, the olive, and most kinds of tropical fruits, in a state of cultivation.—Our informant also states that he observed several places where settlements had been commenced along the coast, South of St. Augustine.

Emigrants are likewise flowing in and settling in the vicinity of the St. Johns. A friend residing at Jacksonville, in a private letter, writes us as follows:—"Our neighborhood is bristling with settlers. If the tide of emigration, with the inducements extended by Government and the serenity of climate and exuberance of our soil, could be turned hitherward, Florida in a few fleeting years would eclipse the far West in population and commerce."

Several topographical engineers of the U. S. army have been diligently engaged in surveying the country, in the neighborhood of Tampa, by order of Government, with a view to establish a permanent military post in that vicinity.—The site preferred is on the Western shore of Tampa Bay, properly so called, and nearly opposite Gadsden's Point.—It is a high and commanding headland, with an anchorage in 25 feet of water with a bold shore. Vessels coming in from Egmont Island carry 15 feet of water over the bar. On this spot it is

proposed to erect a permanent post, with substantial brick buildings. It is about 25 miles from Tampa, in a direction nearly southwest by west.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF HIS FATHER.—Benjamin D. White was hanged at Batavia, N. Y., last week, for murdering his own father. The hardened character of the criminal is already known. He has written his life and dying speech. Up to the hour of his execution he remained indifferent about his fate; continued to express his admiration of infidelity and atheism, and his detestation of Christianity; refused to permit his body to be decently interred by his relatives, and insisted upon its being dissected by the doctors. A few moments before his death he declared that if his father was yet alive he would kill him if he could. On the day of the execution he permitted a minister of religion to pray with him, because a relative had urged it. He read his speech at the scaffold, after which the clergyman prayed, but White amused himself with gazing around during the solemn hour. During all the preparatory movements he moved not a muscle, and was apparently as self-possessed as the firmest present. At ten minutes to 3 the sheriff said, "White, you have only three minutes to live." He remained standing calmly for a little over two minutes, when the cap was drawn over his face, and White was launched into eternity. In about half a minute he gave a spasm, which was followed by twenty-two more slight ones within the space of ten minutes. In half an hour the body was lowered, placed in the coffin, and laid in the jail.

MILLER MONOMANIA.—Singular Case. We noticed a few days since that a stranger who was raving in the streets on the subject of Millerism had been confined in the jail for safety. He was then completely insane, and said that on the first destruction April 23d, he should seek safety in the waters of the lake. We are gratified to learn that quiet, kind treatment, and the safe transit of the 23d have entirely restored his reason, and that he is now "clothed in his right mind." The transition from mental chaos to order was almost instantaneous, and the first dawning of returning reason was an inquiry by him of the day of the month. When April 26th was named he exclaimed—"his past!—Miller's doctrine is false"—and the relieved man has since appeared perfectly sane on all subjects. The account he gives of himself presents a most singular case of aberration of mind.

He appears to be an intelligent farmer, gives his name as John R. Ridgeley, of Adams township, Franklin county, Pa., and states that he has a wife and three children, and owns a good farm. Last September he went to Philadelphia with a drove of cattle, and while absent, attended Miller meetings three times.—When he left for home his mind was considerably agitated on the subject of the second advent, and when arrived, he conversed with his family and friends on the subject. They advised him not to trouble himself about it, but what he had heard of Miller's doctrines continued to prey on his mind, and the last he recollects was attending a prayer meeting the latter part of October, except some slight impressions of wandering through the snow on the mountains. Yesterday he said he felt well with the exception of considerable soreness of the head, and expressed much anxiety to get back to his family. He presumes his family and friends now think him dead. They have been written to.—Cleveland Herald.

SAGACITY AND AFFECTION OF A HORSE.—The following incident, narrated to us by a friend who witnessed it, is a striking evidence of the value of that noble animal, the horse. On Sunday evening last our informant in company with a friend whilst walking a short distance from town on one of our public roads, had his attention arrested by a horse which was standing very cautiously on three legs, and over the prostrate body of his rider, who, in a fit of intoxication, had fallen from his seat to the ground, and in such a position as to present his breast to the uplifted fore foot of the animal. Approaching cautiously, it was perceived that the horse's position was a very uncomfortable one. He was standing with obvious uneasiness on three feet, with the other carefully raised from the body of the man, whilst occasionally, as if in search of some rest for it, he would gently lower his foot until it came into contact with the body, when he would immediately raise it again. He stood perfectly still until his master was rescued from his perilous position, when he placed his foot on the ground to his obvious relief.

Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The Claremont, (N. H.) Eagle says, that among the civil matters recently tried at the Court of Common Pleas in that place, was a breach of promise case. The parties, who by the way were not of the highest character and standing, were Abigail D. Greenleaf and James McColey. It appears that Jimmy had promised, but had not fulfilled, inasmuch as he had forsaken Nabby and eloped to another rib. Whereupon the disconsolate and heart broken damsel brought a suit at law to redress her many grievances.—The jury returned her a verdict of \$429. It was calculated that this sum would make the ruptured heart of Abigail a perfect whole, and just as good as new.

It is said, that Father Mathew intends shortly to visit the United States.

From the N. J. American.

### Awful Murders in New Jersey.

\$1000 Reward for the Murderers.

A whole family was murdered, men, women and children, on Monday last, near Port Colden, Warren county, New Jersey, with every circumstance of deliberate barbarity.

Mr. John B. Parke, an aged man, who for years has had the mania of converting all his property into specie, and the folly of boasting of the amount thus accumulated, lived on his farm—a bachelor—having in his house, his brother-in-law, John Carter, who worked the farm—his wife and four children—together with a servant woman.

Yesterday morning the neighbors were thrown into consternation, by hearing that all those persons, except the maid servant, who was not at home the preceding night, were murdered.

On reaching the spot the most dreadful spectacle was presented. Carter, who appears to have been decoyed out of the house, was found partially thrown into a lime kiln, his head literally bent to fragments with a rail, which was picked up close by with all the horrid marks of the use that had been made of it.

On entering the house, Mr. Parke was found in his bed, dead with his throat cut from ear to ear. His sister, Mrs. Carter, and the infant at her side, in like manner murdered, and a little son of four or five years old stabbed in several places—and only not dead.

There were two other children, but they slept in a distant part of the house—unknown probably to the murderers, and, most fortunately, they were not awakened by the deeds of hell perpetrating below, and therefore gave no indication of their presence, and only knew they were orphans, when going in the morning to receive their mother's accustomed kiss.

The house was rifled completely—but what amount of plunder was obtained, no one could yet conjecture.

The news spread rapidly, the country is raised; and handbills are already circulating in all directions, offering, in the name of the surviving relatives, \$1000, for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

Plunder, undoubtedly, was the motive, and universal opinion ascribed the horrid deeds to strangers, who must have come from a distance.

As there must have been two or three concerned, the hope seems reasonable that a clue will be found, and due punishment be awarded to the unparalleled massacre.

ARRIVAL OF ADAM HORN, THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.—This individual, charged with the murder of his wife Melinda Horn, in Baltimore county, and also a fugitive from justice in Logan county, Ohio, where he went by the name of Adam Hellman, and was charged with murdering a former wife about two years ago, was brought to this city from Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, in the charge of officer Ridgeley. He was taken to the office of Justice Snyder, and committed for further examination under the name of Hellman, alias Horn, and delivered in charge of the sheriff, who proceeded with him to prison. Officer Ridgeley states that he was positively recognized on Saturday morning, whilst in jail, by two gentlemen named Jackson, brothers, neighbors of his in Logan county, Ohio, as Adam Hellman, the person charged with murdering his wife there. They spoke to him and called him by name at first sight.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a gentleman in London county, Va., where he, Horn, formerly resided, describing Hellman very minutely, was produced at the Squire's office, and found to be correct in every particular, leaving no room to doubt that Hellman and Horn are one and the same person. The anxiety to see the accused, attracted an immense concourse of spectators, who assembled in front of the police office.—Baltimore Patriot.

We cut the following item from under the head "Married," in the Concord, N. H. Courier:

In this town, by Deacon John B. Chandler and Miss Maria French, Deacon John B. Chandler to Miss Maria French—two new residents married by themselves to themselves—all on the Sabbath day at the breakfast table, calling upon God and the family present to bear witness to the act.

Severe Hail Storm in West Jersey.—The ice fell in lumps the size of pigeons' eggs for 15 minutes, on Thursday, at Hanover Furnace, Burlington county. The windows of the place were all broken, and the buds were stripped from many of the trees.

Falling asleep over a Candle.—A young woman at Parkersburg, Pa., was so burnt on Wednesday night by her clothes catching fire, that her life is despaired of. On retiring to bed, she sat down upon a chair to do some needle work, placing the candle in her lap. In this position she fell asleep, and the candle fell over and communicated the blaze to her bosom.

PRETTY KERN.—The Albany Patriot says:—"One of our own Methodist clergymen, last Sunday, remarked that if all the world believed the Second Coming was to take place on the 23d of April, 1843, at three o'clock, P. M. two-thirds of them would delay all preparation for it till half past two."

The cattle are suffering greatly in the British Province of New Brunswick in consequence of the scarcity of hay.—Many have died. The St. Stephen Bank has distributed six hundred and fifty dollars for the purchase of hay for those farmers not able at present to raise the money to save their cattle.

A new copper mine has been discovered in Warren county, Va., west of the Blue Ridge.

### THE NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

#### Rhode Island Election.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this State, convened in this town conformable to the provisions of the new Constitution for the purpose of organizing the Government for the year ensuing:—

At about half past 10 o'clock, the procession, composed of the officers of the last year and the members of the new Legislature, citizens, &c., was formed in front of Townsend's Hotel, and under escort of the Rhode Island Horse Guards, and the Newport Artillery, accompanied by a fine band of music, moved to the State House. The two Houses of the General Assembly organized in separate chambers, and after the interchange of messages, joined in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving the returns of votes for General officers. Gov. King presided in the Senate, seated in the chair in which, one hundred and eighty years ago, Gov. Arnold received the Charter. After appointing a Committee to count the votes, the Assembly adjourned to the afternoon at 5 o'clock, when they met again and the Committee reported the state of the votes for General officers as follows:—

That the whole number of votes for Governor was 10,330  
For James Fenner, 9,167  
Thos. F. Carpenter, 7,392  
Scattering, 21

Majority for Fenner, 1,664  
The whole number for Lt. Governor was 10,611

Byran Diman, 9,219  
B. B. Thurston, 7,390  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Diman, 1,919

For Secretary,  
H. Bowen, 9,219  
D. Randall, 7,379  
Scattering, 2

Majority for Bowen, 1,839  
For Attorney General,  
J. M. Blake, 9,217  
S. Y. Atwell, 7,392  
Scattering, 4

Majority for Blake, 1,948  
For General Treasurer,  
S. Cahoon, 9,216  
J. S. Munro, 7,393

Majority for Cahoon, 1,939

After the result was declared, the new officers were installed with the customary ceremonies.

#### Reception of Gov. King.

On Monday at about one o'clock, P. M. the Steamboat Providence arrived at the Long Wharf having Gov. King and many of the members of the General Assembly on board. The arrangements made to receive Gov. King by the Committee were then carried into effect. He was received by a salute at the landing, and escorted from thence in a barouche by the Artillery Company, Col. Swan, followed by a procession of citizens through the streets designated in our last to Townsend's Hotel.

#### Celebration.

The cessation of the old and the installation of the new Government of this State, was commemorated in this town on Wednesday last by a public celebration. Agreeably to the arrangements of the Committee, a procession was formed composed of the members of the General Assembly and a numerous body of citizens from all parts of the State, which at 11 o'clock moved under the escort of the Artillery Company, Col. Swan, up Broad street, round the Hay Scales, down Spring and Pelham streets, up Thames street to the North Baptist Church where the services took place in the following order:

Anthem—"O Praise ye the Lord.  
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LEAVELL, of Newport.

Original Ode, sung by the Choir.

Address by Wm. G. GODDARD, Esq. of Providence.

Psalm 101—Tune, "Old Hundred." Benediction.

The address of Mr. Goddard was an admirable discourse and for nearly an hour and a half rivetted the attention of the numerous audience. It will be seen by the proceedings of the General Assembly, that they have ordered two thousand copies of this Discourse to be published, and the citizens of this State will soon have an opportunity of judging for themselves of its merits.



## Military Visit.

The New Bedford Guards, commanded by Col. Colby, arrived here on Tuesday morning in the steamboat Massachusetts from New Bedford on a military visit. The Guards were received at the wharf by the Artillery Company and escorted to the quarters prepared for them at Armory Hall. This fine company made a brilliant display and on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, took their departure in the Massachusetts for home.

The organization of the new Assembly took place as follows:—The two Houses met on Tuesday morning in separate chambers. In the Senate, the Governor for the past year presided, and the certificates of election were received by the Secretary of State for the past year. In the House, the senior member from Newport, (Hon. Henry Y. Cranston) presided at the organization, and, assisted by the Clerks of the old House, received the certificates of election. The members then being duly engaged by the Secretary of State of last year, the presiding member announced that the House was ready to choose a speaker. The Speaker and clerks were then chosen; after which, the Houses joined in Grand Committee to receive and count the votes for General Officers, appointed a committee for that purpose, and adjourned to 5 o'clock p. m.

The Ladies' Companion, for May, comes out in a new and handsome style. It is in larger type, and embellished with three engravings. Among the contributors are Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Smith, Miss Good, Mrs. Stevens, and several other well known names. Indeed the two former have become editors of the work.

At the celebration on Wednesday the original charter of 1663, and its appendages were borne in procession, by Capt. David M. Coggeshall, one of the members of the Town Council.

## General Assembly.

### May Session.—At Newport.

MONDAY, MAY 1.—The General Assembly met at 3 o'clock.

The House met, the Speaker in the Chair, forty-two members answered to their names. A quorum being present, Mr. Uppike was appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Uppike reported that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business. Some argument without any motion took place informally between Mr. Cranston and Mr. Ames respecting the manner which the old General Assembly should be informed of the organization of the new House and Senate.

The Session of the General Assembly was then opened by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton.

Mr. Branch then moved that the two Houses join in Grand Committee for the purpose of appointing a committee to witness and make report upon the organization of the new government.

Mr. Cranston then moved a resolution raising a committee for that purpose. He proposed that it should consist of a Senator and Representative from each county.

The following were nominated and elected: Messrs. Lawton and Cranston, of Newport; Fenner and Branch, of Providence; Potter and Uppike, of Washington; Harris and Remington, of Kent; Bosworth and Hall, of Bristol.

The Grand Committee then adjourned till five o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

SENATE.—Tuesday, May 2.—At eleven o'clock His Excellency Gov. King took the chair, and the Secretary of State proceeded to call the towns and receive the certificates of the Senators present. Thirty-one Senators appeared, being the whole number elected. The oath was then administered to the Senators by the Secretary of State.

A message was received from the House, that that body was organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Greene, of Providence, a message was sent to the House informing that body that the Senate had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the House, requesting the Governor and Senate to join in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving the votes for General Officers.

Whereupon it was voted, that the Senate join the House immediately for the purpose designated in said message.

The Senate Chamber has been very appropriately and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the Senators. The Governor presided over the Senate seated in the identical chair in which Governor Arnold sat when the Charter was received from England in 1663.

HOUSE.—The members of the new Senate and House assembled before Townsend's hotel at about half past ten o'clock, and, together with the Governor and other general officers for the past year, were escorted by the Rhode Island Horse Guards and the Newport Artillery to the Court House, where they then assembled in separate chambers and proceeded in the organization. The Governor for the past year presided in the identical chair in which Governor Arnold sat when the Charter was received from England in 1663.

Clerks of the old House, acted as officers of the new House until it was organized.

The Secretary of State then came in and administered the oath to the members elected. Hon. Alfred Bosworth was then elected Speaker for the ensuing year, and Thomas A. Jenckes and Joseph S. Pitman, Esq's, Clerks.

The Senate was then notified that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The Governor and Senate then joined the House in grand committee, and the session of the General Assembly was opened by prayer by the Rev. Francis Vinton.

The Grand Committee then proceeded to receive the ballots from the Secretary to whom they had been transmitted by the town clerks, according to the provisions of the Constitution. The lists which had not been enclosed with the ballots, were then handed in by the members.

The following committee, consisting of one Senator and three Representatives from each county, was then appointed to count the votes: Messrs. Lawton, Eaton, J. Potter, Harris, and Smith, of Senate; Messrs. Cranston, Waterman, Sherman, W. C. Durfee, Buffum Olney, Sheffield, J. Y. Smith, Barber, T. H. Greene, Babbitt, B. R. Hoxie, Cole, O. Potter, S. B. Smith, of House.

The Secretary and Clerks were then added to this committee.

A communication from the Mayor of the city of Providence, was then read. It enclosed several proxies with the names of the voters written on them, which had been found among the ballots for Senator and Representatives.

The grand committee then adjourned till five o'clock P. M.

The new Assembly at 5 p. m. as per adjournment, met in Grand Committee to receive the report of the joint Committee appointed to count the votes for Governor, Lieut-Governor, &c. The report having been received and accepted (a more particular account of which will be given in the proceedings of the Assembly hereafter,) the Hon. JAMES FENNER and the other General Officers of the Law and Order ticket, were declared to be elected, and afterwards sworn in by the Secretary. The several branches of the Government being thus fully organized, the Grand Committee separated.

At 6 o'clock, the General Assembly under the Charter of 1663, Gov. KING in the Chair, again convened, agreeably to adjournment. The Committee appointed to witness the organization of the several branches of the new Government having made their report that the said Government was duly organized, and the same being entered on the journal, the Grand Committee and the Charter Government was declared to be dissolved.

The roar of cannon announced the Proclamation by the Town Sergeant, from the Balcony of the State House, of the Installation of the General Officers under the new Constitution, after which the Legislature adjourned, and a procession was again formed, and returned under escort as before, to the lodgings of the Governor.

The General Assembly met Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and immediately adjourned for the purpose of joining the procession and marching to the meeting-house to hear the address of Professor Goddard.

SENATE.—Wednesday Afternoon, May 3. Mr. A. Potter desired the memorial from Cranston acted upon as soon as possible. He also called to feel at home.

Mr. A. C. Greene said the Senator was at home until a decision should be made against him.

Mr. A. C. Greene presented the return of the Providence Artillery. It was received and referred to the committee on military returns.

An act to legalize the election of the officers of the Woonsocket Guards was received from the House.

Mr. Greene explained the object of the act. It was to remedy a mistake into which the company has fallen as to the proper day of making their election of officers; and on his motion the Senate concurred in the same.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The docket of unfinished business was read. The petition of Josiah Chace and others, for leave to raise a tax in the fourth school district of Portsmouth, for the purpose of building a school house, was received and continued with an order of notice.

A resolution was sent down from the Senate, appointing Mr. Greene and such other as the House might add, a committee to present the thanks of the General Assembly to William G. Goddard, Esq. for his address, delivered in presence of the members; to request a copy for the press, and to procure the printing of 5,000 copies.

Mr. Cranston moved that the House concur in the resolution, with the addition of Mr. Randolph to the committee.

Mr. Ballou objected to the concurrence. He had heard the address, and if the party to which he belonged had acted upon the views set forth by the speaker, he was much mistaken in them. He would not avow any such principles.

Mr. Randolph hoped the address would be printed by the General Assembly. The members were present and heard it, and they could judge of the correctness of the views expressed in it. He was glad to find that the gentleman from Cumberland had begun to reflect upon the consequences of his opinions, and he thought it was a good argument in favor of this publication, that copies could be placed in the hands of the gentleman and others of the same party.

The House was called upon the concurrence, and it was decided to concur, with the addition of Mr. Randolph, by a vote of 48 to 13.

Mr. Ames introduced an act legalizing the election of officers of the Woonsocket Guards, which was read and passed.

The Speaker was directed to appoint the seats of the members.

The House then adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.—Thursday Morning, May 4. The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Gov. Fenner in the chair.

There was no business upon the table. Gov. Fenner presented a copy of the Constitution of the State to each member of the Senate.

Mr. Potter of South Kingstown, introduced an act to amend "the act to regulate the election of civil officers and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed at the January session, A. D. 1843.

Referred to Messrs. E. R. Potter, Francis, Bullock, Ballou and Eaton.

This act relates to the power of the Board of Canvassers and the nature of the evidence to be required by them.

The Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Uppike presented a bill in relation to the Courts of Common Pleas; which was read the first time.

This act proposed to remodel the Court of Common Pleas throughout the State, by establishing a presiding circuit judge of the several courts, with two side judges in each county.

Mr. Ames, from the committee on the rules, made report of a system of rules for the House, and of joint rules for both Houses.

Mr. Randolph proposed a rule that no member should introduce a bill without leave of the House.

This was opposed by Mr. J. Whipple. He thought that it was the right of every member to introduce a bill, however inconvenient it might be for the House to discuss it.

Mr. Randolph did not insist upon his amendment.

The joint rules were then adopted, and the Speaker announced the Committees:

The following acts and petitions were then introduced, and referred to the appropriate Committees:

An act relating to the Supreme Court.

An act to prevent illegal military assemblages and trainings.

An act relating to the State Prison.

Petition of inhabitants of Smithfield for division of the town into election districts.

Memorial of Warden of State Prison respecting prisoner No. 6.

Memorial of inspectors of State Prison for liberation of convict No. 19.

Petition of Mount Vernon Bank for amendment of charter.

Petition of Woonsocket Falls Fire Engine Co. for amendment of charter.

An act to legalize the election of officers of the Manville Light Infantry.

Petition of Washington Grenadiers for amendment of charter.

The report of the Town Council of Newport relative to the expenditures of the Tour Fund, was read and accepted.

The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—Petition of John K. Sherman for amendment of an act relating to building a bridge at Wickford.

Petition of Hannah Dickerson for divorce.

Petition of Sylvester Hines to build a School House in district No. 8, North Kingstown.

The report of the General Treasurer was received and referred to Messrs. Cranston and Cottrill.

The report of the Committee on the Public Deposits was made.

Petition of Reynolds Greene, Guardian for sale of real estate.

Petition of James Whitehouse for exchange of real estate.

Petition of the Home Printing Company for new trial.

An act allowing costs for persons acquitted after trial, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act was passed to legalize the election of the officers of the Rhode Island Horse Guards.

An act respecting elections in Smithfield was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A report with an act accompanying it was made by the Fish committee.

A resolution respecting the Bridge and Road of the Providence and Pawcatuck Turnpike, passed.

Petition of Preston Bennett and others for the passage of an act for the preservation of order in religious meetings, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolution authorizing Moses Stanton of the Narragansett tribe to sell real estate.

Friday Morning, May 5.—An act on amendment to the act for Hawking and Peddling was referred.

Petition on Ezekiel Potter for restoration of Privileges.

An act passed postponing the election of Captains and Subalterns of the Militia till the last Monday of August.

The Committee on the petition of the Rhode Island Horse Guards for an appropriation, recommended granting \$500.

The General Assembly, then went into Grand Committee for the election of officers. The incumbents of last year were generally re-elected. The following are among the principal appointments.

SUPREME COURT.—Job Durfee, Chief; Levi Haile, Wm R. Staples.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Newport.—Erasmus P. Allan

Providence.—Walter Paine Jr

Washington.—Powell Helme

Kent.—Joseph J. Tilghmshat

Bristol.—Wm Throope

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Newport.—Daniel C. Denham

Providence.—Samuel W. King

Washington.—Mathew Wait

Bristol.—M T Bennett

Kent.—Jeremiah Slocum

SHERIFFS

Newport.—William H. Douglass

Providence.—R W. Potter

Washington.—Geo W. Cross

Bristol.—Stephen Johnson

Kent.—John James

Rufus W. Kimball was appointed Inspector General of Beef and Pork.

NOTARIES.

Newport.—E. Trevett, C. E. Robbins,

G. G. King, D. C. Denham J. C. Shaw,

E. P. Allan, B. Mumford, Harry Chase,

W. M. Allston, Labon Borden, Wm. P. Sands, Wm. Gilpin, Geo. C. Bailey, N. Sweet, W. H. Henderson, W. C. Turner, W. A. Burt, W. P. Sheffield.

The election of Military officers was postponed to June.

The canvassing Committee made a report in which they recommended that a number of votes which had been illegally rejected should be counted.

AFTERNOON.—On motion of Mr Ames, a vote of thanks was passed by the Legislature, to General Henry A. S. Dearborn, Adjutant General and Acting Quartermaster General of Massachusetts, for a loan of arms from the arsenal of that State to Rhode Island during the late insurrection.

The resolution passed by a vote of 46 to 16.

Several petitions for the sale of real estate were granted.

The petition of Woonsocket Fire Engine Company for charter was granted.

The petition of Mt Vernon Bank for amendment of Charter and liberty to reduce the capital stock to \$60,000 was granted.

A resolution passed that the report of the Committee of Elections be published in the Schedule.

Several petitions of convicts for liberation were granted.

The Assembly then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

VIRGINIA.—The State and Congressional election in Virginia took place on Tuesday. The result as far as ascertained is a Whig gain of 9 in the House of Delegates. The Members of Congress, stand two Whigs, ten Democrats, one Tylorite (Mr Wise) and two to be heard from. Boits and Stuart, Whigs and Hunter and Smith, Democrats, who were in the last Congress, are defeated.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The new steamer Hibernia, Captain Judkins, in fourteen and a half days from Liverpool, arrived on Thursday morning.

The news by this arrival is not very important. Parliament had adjourned to the 24th, for the Easter Holidays.

The state of Europe, generally, was tranquil. The state of the money market in London was without change. Money was abundant, and the funds high. In the general state of trade there appears to have been little change. There was a little increased activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

Mr Everett has decided to decline the Mission to China, on the ground of the separation from his family, which would necessarily follow.

The discussions and explanations in the British Parliament on questions arising out of the late Treaty, seem to have had the effect to subdue, in a considerable measure, the feeling of acrimony which was frequently manifested by portions of the public press towards this country.

The accompaniment of the Queen had not taken place, the event was daily expected. The royal family was at Buckingham Palace in London.

The Hibernia brought a million and a half of dollars in specie.

THE BELLINGHAM CASE.—The case of Blodgett and others, charged with unlawfully imprisoning and taken from this State W. T. Olney and four others, was finished yesterday before the Court of Common Pleas at Denham. The evidence was all concluded on Thursday evening. Yesterday morning Mr. Choate made an eloquent closing argument for the defence, and he was followed by Mr. Huntington, who closed the case for government.

Judge Allen summed up the case, briefly stating the law according to his suggestions of the day before. He held that the principle of international law—making the order of a superior officer a valid justification for the soldier, in a conflict between two independent nations—did not extend to the case of citizens of the United States crossing the borders of their respective States under the orders of a military superior; since the Constitution of the United States, granting protection to the lives and liberties of all its citizens, was paramount to such orders. But if the jury were satisfied that a reasonable necessity existed, or might reasonably have been supposed to exist for the act complained of they must acquit the prisoners.

The case was given to the jury at about half past 12, and they came in about 5 P. M. and stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and that there was no possibility that they should agree, and they were discharged. It was understood that they were about equally divided.—Boston Adv.

HONESTY.—The N. E. Puritan says with much truth, that in these days we hardly know of a more decisive test of Christian principle, than strict fidelity in rendering to all their dues. Time has been, when martyrdom was perhaps the best test of Christian character, but honesty seems now to be likely to claim the highest place among the Christian virtues, inasmuch as it is one which is the most difficult to be exercised.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, May 1. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 320 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs of Working Oxen, 250 Sheep, and 1400 Swine.

Purses.—Beef Cattle.—A few Cattle were probably sold for a trifle more than our highest quotations. First quality \$4 75 a 5; second quality 4 50 a 4 75; third quality \$3 50 a 4 25.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—A lot (sheared) from \$1 to 2 75; lot not sheared from 2 50 to 3 50.

Swine.—Prime lots to peddle 4 1 4 for Sows, and 5 1 4 for Barrows. A few lots, not so good quality, 4 and 5. At retail from 4 1 2 to 6.

MARRIED.

In Bristol, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Daniel Wilcox, to Miss Maria B. Sherman, of Bristol.

In Peace Dale, March 29th, John B. Dockray to Miss Susanah, daughter of Samuel Curtis, Esq. both of South Kingstown.

In North Providence 23d ult. Mr. Wm. T. Adams of N. Providence, to Miss Amanda Davis, of Rehoboth.

In Smithfield, Mr. Oliver A. Kelley, of Woonsocket, to Miss Elizabeth Taber, of Smithfield.

In Slater'sville, 18th, Mr. Welcome Smith, to Miss Sarah B. Bullock, both of that village.

At Lonsdale, on Wednesday last, Mr. Ulysses Mowry, to Miss Sylvia Ann Mowry, both of Smithfield.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, Deacon George Tingley, in the 63d year of his age.

In Bristol, on the 22d ult. Mrs. Martha, widow of the late George Munro, 2d Esq. and daughter of the late Mr. William Lindsey, aged 60 years.—Miss Wally Peck, aged 20 years.

In Providence, 24th ult. Mrs. Elias, wife of Nathaniel Burgess, in the 60th year of her age.

On Friday, Anthony K. Cozzano, aged 37.

On Friday night, 28th, Mr. Joseph Tyler, aged 70; Mr. Wm. Davenport, aged 26, formerly of Little Compton.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, April 29th.

Brig Echo, Messer, from Providence for Wilmington, N. C.

Sch'r Pioneer, Freshy, from New York for Taunton; Massachusetts, from Fall River for Albany; Pennsylvania, Crowell; Only Daughter, Tucker; and Wocott, Ryder, N. York for Boston; Champion, Drew, do for Nantucket; Superior, Barlow, do for Sandwich; Sultana, Freeman, do for Wellfleet; Richmond, Ames, do for Thomaston; John Fairfield, Grand, do for do; Exit, Smith, York River, Va. for Chatham; Mary Chase, Sternes, Bath for Providence; Dolphin, Crowell, Norfolk for Yarmouth; Cabinet, Gibbs, Fall River for Sandwich; Mary Chilton, Rogers, do for Plymouth.

Sloop Moses Eddy, Elven, from N. York for Providence; Fame, Comstock, Providence for Connecticut River.

SUNDAY, April 30th.

Brig Lancaster, from Savannah for Boston.

Sch'r's Roscoe, Webb, from North Carolina for Boston; Montana, Wilhert, from Providence, with Oysters.

Sloop's Rhode Island, Hull, and Jane, Starke, fm Prov. for New York.

A light horn, Brig supposed the Exile, Card, from Prov.; a topsail Sch'r with Lumber, and a Vineyard Pilot-boat, arrived to-day—wind ESE, and very heavy.

Passed up, P. M., ship Phillip Tabb, Jenny, of and for Warren, Pacific Ocean, Rio Janeiro, Mch 24, where she reported 2600 bbls (600 sp.)

TUESDAY, May 2d.

Sch'r's Caroline, Bart, from Wilmington, N. C. via New York for New Bedford.

Sloops Vigilant, Heath, fm N. York for Providence; Hudson, Winslow, from Providence for New Bedford; A. M. F. Brightman, fm do for Westport.

WEDNESDAY, May 3d.

Sch'r's Amos Birdsall, Birdsall, from York River Va.

THURSDAY, May 4th.

Brig Troy, fm Bristol for South Atlantic Ocean.

Sch'r's Sharon, of Barnstable for Hartford.

Sloops Arion, fm Providence for N. York; Mary Nichols, fm East Greenwich for Nantucket.

Sailed.—Brigs Echo, and Troy.

FRIDAY, May 5.

Sch'r's Frank, fm New Haven for Boston; Convey, fm Providence for do; Sarah Frances, fm do for Sandwich; Tremont, fm New York for Wellfleet.

Sloops Vigilant, fm Providence for New York; Fame, fm Lynn.

Cleared.—Brig Echo, Wilmington, N. C.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Charleston, 20th ult., Sch'r Warsaw, Burdick, New Orleans.

At Trieste, Mch 23d, Ship Wm. Engle, Coe, Idg for New York.



## Poetry.

From the Ladies' Companion.

### The Deserted Homestead.

BY MRS. M. ST. LEON LOUD.

There is a lonely homestead  
In a green and quiet vale,  
With its tall trees sighing mournfully  
In every passing gale;  
There are many mansions round it,  
In the sunlight gleaming fair,  
But none so old as that ancient roof,  
Its walls are gray and bare.

Where once glad voices sounded  
Of children in their mirth,  
No whisper breaks the solitude  
By that deserted hearth.  
The swallow from her dwelling  
In the low eaves hath flown,  
And all night long the whip-poor-will  
Sings by the threshold stone.

No hand above the window  
Ties up the trailing vine;  
While through the broken casement panes,  
The moon at midnight shines.  
And many a solemn shadow  
Seems starting from the gloom,  
Like forms of long departed ones,  
Peeping that dim old room.

No furrow for the harvest,  
Is drawn upon the plain;  
And in the pastures green and fair,  
No herd nor flock remains.  
Why is that beautiful homestead  
Thus standing bare and long?  
While all the worshipped household gods  
In dust lie overthrown?

And where are those voices  
That rang o'er hill and dale?  
Gone—and their mournful history  
Is but an old-tale.  
There smiles no lovelier valley  
Beneath the summer sun,  
Yet they who dwelt together there,  
Departed one by one.

Some to the quiet churchyard,  
And some beyond the sea,  
To meet no more as one they met,  
Beneath that old roof-tree.  
Like forest birds, forsaking  
Their sheltering native nest,  
The young to life's wild scenes went forth—  
The aged to their rest.

Fame and ambition lured them  
From that green vale to roam,  
But as their dazzling dreams depart,  
Regretful memories come  
Of the valley and the homestead—  
Of the childhood pure and free—  
'Till each world-weary spirit yearns  
That spot once more to see.

Oh! blest are they who linger,  
'Mid old familiar things,  
Where every object o'er the heart,  
A hallowed influence flings;  
Though won are wealth and honors—  
Though reached fame's lofty dome—  
There are no joys like those which dwell  
Within our childhood's home.

## A Chronological Account

of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1672.

This year Nicholas Easton, was chosen Governor and John Cranston, Deputy Governor.

The General Assembly appointed commissioners to meet any which might be appointed by Connecticut, for adjusting the differences between the two Colonies as to the jurisdiction of the Kings Providence.

The law passed last year, for restraining the licentiousness of debate in Town Meetings and punishing for opposing the acts of the General Assembly, was repealed.

Manisses, now called Block Island\* was incorporated as a township by the name of New Shoreham.

An act passed requiring the Deputies from the several towns to be engaged on taking their seats.—Previous to this time no engagement was required.

George Fox, the founder of the sect call Friends or Quakers, arrived this year in Rhode Island, and commenced preaching at Newport.

Roger Williams visits Newport and holds public disputations with George Fox, and others.

1673.

This year Nicholas Easton was chosen Governor and William Coddington Deputy Governor.

The Assembly was called again at Newport on the 13th of August by the Governor, in consequence of news having been received of a Dutch squadron having taken possession of New York.

Capt. John Cranston was appointed "Captain in Chief," and all the towns in the Colony, was ordered to put themselves in a warlike posture.

An act passed that pensions should be paid to all such as should be disabled in the King's service.

An act passed, that all persons conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, should be excused from military duty, but they were required to put themselves under the civil officers in case of invasion to remove persons, cattle and goods, from a place of danger to a place of safety.

An act passed for preventing rioting or disturbance on the first day of the week.

It was ordered by the Assembly, that on the trial of an Indian for killing another Indian, that he should be tried by a Jury of six English and six Indians.

This year (May 23,) Thomas Cornell of Portsmouth, was executed for the murder of his mother.

(To be Continued.)

\* Block Island was named after Adrian Block, a Dutch navigator who in the Summer of 1614, built on the banks of the Hudson, the first decked vessel ever built within the old United States. This vessel was called Yacht, and made her first voyage through Hell Gate, into the Sound as far as Cape Cod by the Vineyard passage. It was on this voyage that Block Island was discovered.

## Agricultural.



**THOROUGH WORKING OF THE SOIL.**  
It is a common fault with our farmers to plant and sow before they properly prepare the ground. There is too much of the 'cut and cover' system in our ploughing; we generally take too wide furrows and of too little depth.—Thorough ploughing, excepting on some new and light lands, is highly serviceable to the after growth. The English and Scotch mode is to plough not more than 9 inches wide, where the furrows are 8 or 9 deep. We should do well to conform our practices in this respect much more nearly to theirs than we now do. But the slighting is not limited to the work by the plough; we do not use the roller and harrow (or drag) enough. We mention the roller here, because this instrument ought in most cases to follow the plough immediately; where it does it crushes lumps and puts the soil in a state to be well pulverized by the harrow. A harrowing, after the roller, we know is much more serviceable than it is where the roller has passed. The common habit too, of considering the ground as having been harrowed enough, when the team has drawn over the ground once a frame in which teeth are set six inches apart, is a bad one. The harrow should go North and South, East and West, North-east and South-west, and South-east. When this has been well done, the land may be fitted to receive the seed.

This thorough pulverizing of the soil, we recommend as a process that gives a speedy return, we believe that the first crop is enough larger to pay the extra labor.

We had the curiosity, the other day, to look into a book upon the homoeopathic system of medicine. What we think of the system is of no consequence. But we there found the advocate of that system maintaining that the thorough grinding or rubbings to which they subject their medicines, greatly develop their latent powers and cause them to be highly efficacious in exceedingly minute doses. Whether this be so or not, we could not help thinking that the grinding down and thorough pulverization of the soil would greatly multiply the powers of that, and cause wonders as great as any of the many astonishing medical cures of the day.—N.E. Farmer.

**SAMUEL W. BUTLER,**  
M.D. and SURGEON,  
OFFICE, No. 62 THAMES STREET.  
**MEDICINES**  
of all kinds at 62 Thames street.  
Newport, Feb. 18, 1843.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"  
NO 92 Thames Street.  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

**Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery,**

Extract of Rose,  
Do do Orange,  
Do do Honey,  
Do do Burgamot,  
Do do Myrtle,  
Do do Magnolia,  
Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,  
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique Oil, for the hair,

French Lotion for chapped hands.  
Cold Cream and Lip Salve,  
German, French & American Cologne,  
Sir James Murray's Fluid Anesthesia, M Henry's Calcined Magnesia  
English, Winsor, and other soaps,  
Edes, Kidders, & Paysons's Indelible Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above.

**CHARLES COTTON,**

Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

**Medicated Lozenges.**

Prepared by Doct. Fales of Boston.

The following kinds just received.  
COUGH, and DYSENTERY,  
CAMPHOR and WORM.

These Lozenges stand unrivalled of any now in use having restored to health all who have taken them for any of the Complaints for which they are intended.

They are for sale at STACY'S Confectionary and Variety Store, by the Doz. or single Box.  
Newport Sept. 10.

**New Orleans Molasses.**  
(of superior quality)

The cargo of Brig Confidence, in Hides, Tierces, and barrels. For sale by  
**GEO. ENGS.**  
Feb. 25—3w.

**Coaster's Manifests**  
For sale at this Office.

## DR. PETERS' Medicated Lozenges.

**PETERS' COUGH LOZENGES** are now rapidly superseding all other preparations for the relief of coughs, colds, asthma, whooping coughs, tightness of the chest, bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

**Peters' Cordial Lozenges** Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits, or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasms, of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affection, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

**Peters' Worm Lozenges.** These are the desideratum so long required. They are so perfectly pleasant to the taste and gentle in their operations, that they may be fearlessly administered to the youngest infant, and yet no medicine heretofore discovered can be named in comparison with it as a destroyer of worms.

**Peters' Cathartic or Health Lozenge.** These lozenges will be found perfectly efficient, speedy, and safe in their operation. They purify the system, purge the blood of every noxious substance, restore the functions of the whole animal economy, and leave the individual with a reinvigorated constitution. As an alternative medicine, Peters' Health Lozenge stands unrivalled. On the approach of warm weather in the Spring they may be taken by all with decided benefit; often preventing a protracted sickness.

**Peters' Vegetable Shilling Strengthening Plaster.**

This is not only the cheapest, but the best, nearest, and most comfortable plaster in existence.

Peters' Shilling Plaster is an easy and most effective remedy for pain in the breast, side, or stomach, weakness or pain in the chest, loins, or back, stiffness of the neck, affections of the limbs or joints, whether produced by rheumatism or other causes, habitual pain of the head or stomach, piles, colds, coughs, liver complaints, weakness of the spine, predisposition to break out in bites and pimples, listlessness of the frame; and for general debilitation.

Let any person afflicted as above try one of Peters' Shilling Plasters, and we will venture to say that he could not be prevailed on to discard it again, for ten, or most probably for a hundred dollars. Price 12 1-2 cents.

**To the Whole World!**

**PETERS' PILLS.**—It is admitted by all who have used them (and who has not?) that Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are the most unrivalled medicine ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints:—Yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, nausea, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, bloated or sallow complexion, and all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping or debility. Price 25 cents a box.

Come one, come all, and have your will, By Patronizing PETERS' PILLS.

For sale at No. 142 Thames St. Newport, by **CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent.** March 18.

Have you ever tried it?



**Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM**

OF Spikenard Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Comfrey.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and

All Affections of the Throat & Lungs. It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

Every Thing Heretofore Discovered. Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing air, exercise, &c, should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam. Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regular appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover street Boston.

Price Fifty Cents.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor Charles Cotton, John Easton, S. Sterne, and J. J. Allan—and by J. Headley, in Portsmouth.—and all Agents who sell his bitters.

**HEALTH AND STRENGTH**  
Just received, a fresh supply of S. O. Richardson's celebrated

**Sherry Wine Bitters**  
and Family Pills, for sale as above. Look out for counterfeits and imitations.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1842.

**TO LET**  
And Immediate Possession given.

**THE HOUSE** at the north end of Thames Street, adjoining the House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO  
A House in Middletown, on the Farm of the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the West Road. For terms apply to

**STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.**  
April 16,

## Those Laboring Under

sickness can at once relieve themselves from the thousand maladies that flesh is heir to if they will only follow the counsels of nature, and take the medicine which best assists her in her operations. That medicine is the Vegetable Life Medicines of Dr. Moffat. The wonderful and miraculous cures which his Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have everywhere performed, place them before all other medicines ever offered to the public. Composed entirely of vegetable substances they overcome the disease without corrupting the blood or weakening and destroying the constitution. Their nature is such that when taken into the stomach they are digested like other food, and are distributed throughout the whole system, giving additional strength to the sound parts, and purifying and restoring the weak and diseased. They not only act as a purgative in cleansing the bowels of all impurities, but they open the pores of the whole body, assist and promote all the animal secretions, and give a healthy vigor to the whole system. This is not idle declamation uttered without truth and only for effect, but is fully corroborated by innumerable letters and certificates which daily pour in upon the proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills, from thousands who are grateful for a recovery of their health—a recovery which all other remedies had failed to procure them, and which they despaired of ever receiving. It is thus fully proved that the operations of nature are simple, and that disease of all kinds may easily be eradicated if the right course is taken to effect their cure. That course, we repeat, is to use Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. The beneficial results they produce on the human system are apparent as soon as their use is commenced. A single box cannot be taken without giving a relief to the sufferer which will convince him of their efficacy. All who value their health, their time, and their money, will at least try the Life Medicines when attacked with sickness. Being composed entirely of vegetables no injury can possibly arise from such a trial, and once tried they will forever supercede the necessity of a physician's services, or a physician's exorbitant charges.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at **R. J. TAYLOR'S** Medicine Store No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, (R. I.)

April 1, 1843.

**READ IT.**

To be sick is no longer a misfortune, but a fault. Has any man a headache? PETERS' CORNUAL LOZENGES will cure him in a few minutes. Is any one troubled with a hacking cough, which may terminate in consumption? In PETERS' COUGH LOZENGES he may find almost immediate relief.—Worms kill many children. They can neither kill or hurt a child who is physiced with PETERS' WORM LOZENGES.—Hence we may well conclude as we began, that to be sick is no longer a misfortune, but a fault. We say to all, go at once and procure some of these famous Lozenges, at 142 Thames Street, Newport, of **CHARLES N. TILLEY.**

March 11.

**Marine and Fire Insurance**

**THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.** Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against MARINERISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

**\$150,000.**

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:—  
William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,  
Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen,  
Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,  
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone,  
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and  
Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,  
Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE HOWES, Agent.

**WILLIAM RHODES, President.**

**ALEX. O. PECK, Sec'y.**  
American Insurance Co's  
Office, July 14, 1842.

**CHEAP and GOOD**

**RUSSIA Diapers, also Bleached and Unbleached Cottons.** Just received and for sale very low by

**NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.**

**John H. Clegg**

**SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.**

**WOULD** respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks,  
Cassimeres, Crapes,  
Merinos, Sattins,  
Circassians, Pongees,  
Bombazines, Hosiery  
Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woollen garments, such as dresses, frocks and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woollen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woollen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19, 1842.

**JOB WORK,** done at this Office.

## BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL.

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been more successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the Stomach and Bowels, incipient Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sickhead ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headaches, heartburn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find they are convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As Dinner Pills they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and a great number of others, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. As Fall does they are a highly efficacious and Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled empirics.

Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr John Beckwith:  
Dear Sir—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much of a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of a hypochondriac, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,

**ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.**

The following Testimonial of the claim of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2 1835

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith of this city, and enjoyed his professional services I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for some time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

The above PILLS are for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

Newport, Dec. 18.

**The Most Highly Approved**

**MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR**

**COUGHS, COLDS, AND all diseases of the Lungs.**

**THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM** is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

**Extracts from Certificates.**

Dr. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N.H. writes that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine, having been used with complete success in cases which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions.

Dr. Truman Abell of Lempest, N.H. writes that he confidently recommends its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior to any other medicine within his knowledge.

Dr. Amory Hunting, of Franklin, Mass., writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommends it as a safe, convenient and efficacious medicine.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N.H. writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many Counterfeits or Imitations, which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

It is assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMUEL REX or Wm. JON'S CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon's Cutler.) Prepared by REX, WISE & CUTLER, (late Low & Root.) Wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

October 22, 1842.

The above Balsam, is for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent

**Molasses Hhd Shooks and Heads.**

**1000** of the first quality. For sale by

**PECKHAM, BULL & CO.**

**LIGHT MERINO'S**

**LIGHT FRENCH MERINO'S** and English Hosiery. For Sale low at No 132, by

**J. M. COOK & Co.**  
Dec. 17.

**Robt of Sarsaparilla's.**  
For sale at the sign of the "Good Samaritan."

## FALES CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC

For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

NO matter how bald a person may be, as naturally too as verbage grows on the plain, or the hills in the valley. This Tonic is warranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and every other accumulating substance. In your hair dry and falling off—the Tonic will moisten and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is warranted to satisfy the largest desire in thickening the hair in the first case and covering the Bald Head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of these remedial agents that restore the skin at once to a sound and healthy condition, when thus restored, you will soon discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful growth of young hair, gradually increasing in length, till it becomes like your other hair was before you began to lose it.

Doct. Fales. I have the pleasure of informing you that your Cyprian Hair Tonic has been successful in restoring my hair. When I commenced its use last September, I was bald, and had been for a number of years. Though prevailed upon by friends to try your Tonic, I had no faith in its efficacy to restore hair that had been off so long. I continued to use your Tonic three or four months and have now and have had since last Spring as fine a growth of hair as any one would wish to see. I can, therefore, recommend your Tonic with great confidence to all who are so unfortunate as to have lost their hair.

HIRAM FOND, 3 Dover st. Boston.

For sale in Newport, at the Confectionary and Variety store of

**T. STACY, Jr.**

Sept. 17.

**To the Economical.**

THE subscriber has always in the loom, the best quality of CARPET WARP.—Nothing to do Ladies but send your filling, give your instructions, and have them promptly fulfilled.

Good, clean, well sewed Carpet filling, put up in sheins, bought at fair prices.—Also, old over coats, cloaks, curtains, sheets, shirts, blankets, and every sort of clothes, suitable for carpet filling.

Wool carded, spun and woven, for cash, or on shares. **W. MILNE.**

FERRY WHARF, } 3 m.  
Newport, Nov. 12. }

## NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a Co-partnership in business under the name of